

"FEW SPRINGS"

By BISHOP J. W. ATWOOD

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Arizona, which receives its euphonious name from the arid zone, but from an ancient mining camp in the far southeast, signifying "few springs," is geologically the oldest part of the American continent with the exception of Labrador. The traveler of today realizes this as he looks into the mighty chasm of the Grand Canyon or stands amid the prostrate and bejeweled trees of the Petrified Forest. He finds here also the oldest and newest civilization in America. Spanish adventurers came here from Mexico in the sixteenth century before the English settled at Yorktown and Plymouth. The old Mexican city of Tucson in southern Arizona shares with Santa Fe and Saint Augustine the claims of being the oldest city within the limits of the United States.

The first traces of Christianity in what is now Arizona are disclosed in the noble mission building of San Xavier, rising from a majestic Spanish cathedral from the surrounding wilderness of the Arizona desert, miles outside of the city of Tucson. Here we see the beginning of that brave and chivalric attempt of the Mexican monks long years before we became a nation to set up in the untraversed desert the standard of the cross and to convert to the faith of the crucified and risen Christ the Indians of the southwestern land.

Years came and went and Arizona was still unclaimed by the white man. After the Mexican war and through the Gadsden purchase a few years later in 1853 of the southern portion, it became a part of the United States. Organized as a territory in 1891, the youngest of our commonwealths achieved statehood only in 1911.

Our own church took cognizance of the existence of this far-away land when in 1860 Bishop Taibot, afterwards bishop of Indiana, was elected bishop of the northwest. He was styled "bishop of all the outdoors." He never visited Arizona.

In 1869 the Rev. Dr. Whitaker was elected bishop of Nevada and Arizona, and some time later in the early '70s he made his first and only visit to this part of his jurisdiction. Nothing was accomplished during the decade of the '70s except the occasional visits of clergymen from California.

Arizona was detached from Nevada and joined to New Mexico in 1874, when the Rev. William Adams was elected bishop of the jurisdiction. He never visited Arizona, but continued his labors to New Mexico, resigning in 1877, and is now the venerable bishop of Eastern.

Arizona came for a brief period under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Colorado. He called a primary convention of New Mexico and Arizona which met in Albuquerque in 1880. There was no clergyman in Arizona and no laymen attended the convention.

In 1880 Dr. Dunlop was elected bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, then the largest missionary jurisdiction of the country. Even after the separation, these two missionary districts are territorially the two largest within the limits of the United States. There was not a single clergyman in Arizona and no church building when Bishop Dunlop assumed charge. His labors during his episcopate of eight years were largely confined to New Mexico.

In 1883 Endicott Peabody, now headmaster of Groton school, and at that time a fellow student with the present bishop of Arizona in the Cambridge Theological seminary, received a letter telling of the fearful moral conditions in the recently opened up mining camp at Tombstone. He felt impelled to give up his studies temporarily and he came to Arizona to become the first settled missionary in the district. At

Tombstone he built the first Episcopal church. We see therefore how recent in the coming of the church to Arizona. Mr. Peabody, although a layman, made a deep impression on all who came in contact with him on account of his winning and attractive personality, his deep spiritual earnestness and consecration, his modest, sincere, democratic spirit, his knowledge of men and the natural and commanding leadership that was inherent in his nature. He held occasional services in Tucson and Bisbee. From Tombstone, with a population at one time of 20,000 people, have gone forth many leaders in both church and state, not only to other parts of Arizona, but into other commonwealths of the little later Dr. Pearson began his work in Phoenix.

Bishop Dunlop, after a devoted, consecrated, unselfish and faithful episcopate of seven years, passed to his rest and reward, leaving to his successor who came in 1889 a field in Arizona whose soil had hardly been scratched. There was the one church building and rectory in Tombstone, a church not quite finished in Phoenix and a congregation in Tucson. There was only one missionary, Dr. Pearson, in charge of the work in Phoenix, and he was not yet ordained. Dr. Pearson had been a minister in another commonwealth and he was ordained to the diaconate as the first official act of Bishop Kendrick, who had been consecrated as bishop of New Mexico and Arizona in Trinity church, Columbus, Ohio, of which he had formerly been assistant minister.

The present bishop of Arizona a little later became rector of the same parish and resigned its rectorship in order to become rector of Trinity church, Phoenix, and archdeacon of Arizona. Another interesting coincidence is this fact—that 23 years later on the same date I was consecrated bishop of Arizona in succession to Bishop Kendrick, who still continued in charge of New Mexico.

Bishop Kendrick was a man of rare devotion and unselfish spirit, a soldier in appearance and character; he had been trained as a lawyer, had been a soldier in the civil war, and now was ready to bear bravely and manfully the hardships and limitations of a missionary's life. The episcopate of Dr. Kendrick lasted from 1889 to 1911. During these years he had little support from the church or from friends. There were few missionaries to work with him, sometimes not more than one or two clergymen. He gave but two or three months in the year to Arizona, as New Mexico claimed the greater portion of his time. His policy was to establish churches in the centers of population. Churches were accordingly built in Bisbee, Douglas, Nogales, Tucson, Prescott, Globe and Winslow, all towns with a considerable population.

The work in Arizona divides itself naturally into four classes:

First is the work in the great mining camps some of them well built and substantial cities, as the rich deposits of copper seem to be inexhaustible. Arizona is today the richest mining state in the United States. My policy has been to build guild houses combining a chapel and club house, as we can in this west minister to the social and educational as well as the religious wants of the people in the smaller communities. Members of Eastern races living in these mining towns and belonging to the Greek church often come to us for the ministrations of our clergy as there are no Greek priests living in Arizona. People trained in other religious bodies but in some cases alienated from them have been drawn

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS—A Vital Subject With Mamie

—By Alman



FRECKLES

In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy—!!

—By Blosser



Notice to Tax Payers

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Which is a very short time away and the City Assessor asks all who can to pay their city taxes before that date and save the rush of the last days, also the penalties in event of non-payment.

Buying on a Falling Market

On a falling market men and women buy prudently. Whether they wish to purchase a pound of prunes or a million-dollar estate they are inclined to shop 'round a bit before investing.

In times like these they read newspaper advertising closely. It is their market barometer.

It tells them what the shifts and changes are in the world of merchandise. It tells of the new things that will better supply old needs.

It tells of the new devices to raise the efficiency of store, office or home.

It helps them to true thrift—the spending of their money wisely.

Newspaper advertising, always read, is read more carefully and generally today than ever before.

Newspaper advertisers are getting results, because it is to the newspapers that people with money to spend are looking for advice.

to our church by the spirit of free-

The second class includes the railroad towns, especially along the route of the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and El Paso lines, and in the lumber towns of the north where there are great pine forests. The largest virgin forest in the United States is the

White mountain region in eastern Arizona. It is the land of the olive and orange, of the palm and pomegranate, as well as of the cactus, the tarantula and the Gila monster, cattle and sheep move over the ranges seeking pasture, and the cowboy is not wholly unknown even today; cotton and all the fruits of the tropic and temperate zones are grown here. The conquering of the desert by irrigation is one of the most fascinating stories in the history of the Southwest.

Another and a fourth division of the work comes in ministering to the sick through church hospitals and sanitaria. In the middle and late nineties Miss Eliza Thacker, associated for a brief time with the government school at Fort Defiance, found there was no hospital in all that vast reservation for twenty or thirty thousand Navajo Indians. In a small way she began the hospital of the Good Shepherd. At first she was doctor, nurse, cook and housekeeper. The Indians, recognizing her devotion and love for them, called her "The Little Mother." At first she was "The Long-coated Man." They came from all over the Navajo country to be treated, especially for throat, eye and ear diseases. The "great white plague" in the later years of his episcopate Saint Luke's Home was founded by the present bishop of Arizona. At first it was a simple administration building which included a room for the Reverend R. K. Cocks, the devoted superintendent from the beginning of the work, a kitchen, dining room and living room, with a few tent houses and bungalows gathered about it. Later came a hospital or infirmary for the advanced cases and more bungalows and other buildings until there are now more than thirty in number.

Many men and women have had health, courage and spiritual strength brought to them through the ministrations of this home, while others have gone out of this life with gratitude for the loving care bestowed upon them. Here is a clergyman from an eastern state, apparently with few or no friends to aid him, who is brought to Saint Luke's to pass the winter, confined entirely to his bed, but without any expense to himself. Here is a wife and mother, who in a critical stage of the disease, comes to enjoy the hospitality of Saint Luke's and after many months is restored to her family in improved health. Here is a young man who, after two or three relapses, comes to us and his health is so fully restored that he is able to take up an important position in the government service of Arizona. The life of a valuable citizen is thus saved. Cheer and comfort and consolation have been brought to the sick and dying. Hope and uplift of character have come during the years of his existence, to many who have now taken their places among the workers of our country, and who have found courage and health in what is both a hospital and a home.

Recently we have expended this work by establishing Saint Luke's in the mountains near Prescott for those who cannot bear the extreme heat of Phoenix in mid-summer. We have also begun Saint Luke's in the desert near Tucson, which is expected to repeat the experience of Saint Luke's Home in its beneficent work of caring for those suffering from this most pathetic of all diseases.

A commissioned officer in the United States army, under present regulations, cannot be reduced to the rank of a non-commissioned soldier.

Have It Repaired

Just because some little thing goes wrong with one of the many little articles or utensils you use in your household or business constitutes no good reason for throwing it away. Much saving can be effected by sending it to a good repair man. "A stitch in time saves nine." These are practical times. Have it repaired. The following repair directory will be of valuable assistance to Republican readers in getting prompt and efficient service. Clip this Listing as you can refer to it when you want it.

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Auctioneer.

touches the rich valleys produces abundant crops. It is the land of the olive and orange, of the palm and pomegranate, as well as of the cactus, the tarantula and the Gila monster, cattle and sheep move over the ranges seeking pasture, and the cowboy is not wholly unknown even today; cotton and all the fruits of the tropic and temperate zones are grown here. The conquering of the desert by irrigation is one of the most fascinating stories in the history of the Southwest.

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SCHOOLS SHOULD BE FILLED WITH MUSIC

DECLARES STRANSKY
Because it is young, now is the time for the United States to develop its music, declares Josef Stransky, famous conductor of the New York Philharmonic orchestra, which will be heard here at the high school auditorium April 12. At a dinner given by the Musical Alliance of the United States, Mr. Stransky expressed this view. In part, he said: "The way to love music, to increase its production, is to know it when you are young—individually and as a nation. It is much more difficult to prepare people to enjoy music after they are grown up and their minds have become crowded with various interests in life. America should not let its youth slip by without filling the souls of its children with music. There is no reason why we should not have many great composers here, many creators of wonderful sounds, a new kind of music fresh out of the heart of a young nation. Nature has a sound for every emotion; so that in a new world filled with new emotions, music should be full of extraordinary new

sounds and of a character of its own. But this will come about only when American children are taught music in the schools and in the homes. I feel that it is necessary for children to be serious in their musical studies. A child should be taught to read music as we teach it to read a book, for it is an individual delight, for its development and its increased spirituality. What you can do for others with your music is not important unless you are a professional musician; it is what music can do for you that counts.

"In other words, don't seek to ornament children's minds with a little musical decoration, but seek to enlarge their spirits with the wealth of beauty that music can bring to them. But let them strive for it themselves."

Sergt. Ansel Chambers, 125th aerodrome squadron, recently broke the world's altitude record for a parachute jump, when he left an airplane at a height of 2,300 feet during an aerial circus at Post field, near Fort Sill, Ark. Chambers landed six miles from his take-off.

Since the world war in France, streets and avenues of Paris have been renamed after Poincare, Clemenceau, Joffre, Foch, Petain and Pégoud.

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